

Gazette of the United States, & Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

NUMBER 1335.]

MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 19, 1796.

[VOLUME X.]

United States, }
Pennsylvania District, }
IN PURSUANCE of a writ to me directed from the honorable RICHARD PETERS, Esquire, Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Pennsylvania district, bearing date the 16th inst. will be sold by public auction, at the Merchants' coffee-house, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 21st inst. at 12 o'clock at noon:

The ship or vessel called the Eagle, with all and singular her tackle, apparel and furniture: the same having been condemned in the said Court, for the payment of mariners' wages, &c.

WILLIAM NICHOLS, Marshal.
Marshal's Office, 17th Dec. 1796.

United States, }
Pennsylvania District, }
IN PURSUANCE of a writ to me directed from the honorable RICHARD PETERS, Esquire, Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Pennsylvania district, bearing date the 16th inst. will be sold by public auction, at the Merchants' coffee-house, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 21st inst. at 12 o'clock at noon:

The schooner or vessel called the Santiago de Cuba, with all and singular her tackle, apparel and furniture: the same having been condemned in the said Court, for the payment of mariners' wages, &c.

WILLIAM NICHOLS, Marshal.
Marshal's Office, 17th Dec. 1796.

For Boston, The brig NEPTUNE,

JAMES TOWN, Master,

Lying at Wilcocks's wharf, will sail with all convenient speed. For freight or passage apply to the master on board, or No. 76, North Front Street.
Dec. 13.

For Sale, The Ship ADELAIDE,

Of New York.

Lying at the subscriber's wharf—burthen 220 tons, she is a stout well built vessel, was built by the day for a House in New York, under the inspection of a person concerned in her—has been only one voyage to London and Charleston and sails faster than any vessel out of the port of New York.—Apply to

WILLIAM BELL.

Who has received by the said ship from Charleston—29 Tierces fresh Rice, and a few casks of Ground Nuts.
Dec. 6.

For Sligo and Killbegs, The American Ship NANCY,

Cuthbert Riggs, master.

Will sail with all convenient speed. For freight or passage apply to

William Bell;

Who has for sale,
4 Trunks Printed Cottons, well assorted
3 Bales Irish Flannels, and 2 boxes Linens
25 Pipes Brandy
Madeira Wine; Indigo. Russia Mats.
Also,
A few barrels Prime IRISH BEEF, PORK,
OATMEAL, &c.
November 11, 1796.

FOR SALE,

THE SHIP MARY,
SAMUEL PARKER, MASTER,

Two hundred tons burthen. Apply to JOSEPH ANTHONY, & Co. If the MARY is not sold in a few days, she will take freight for Hamburg. Apply as above.
October 12.

For Charter, The Ship JOHN BULKLEY,

ALEX. STOCKLEY, Master.

An excellent live-oak and cedar built ship, of about 3000 barrels burthen.—Apply to

Jesse & Robert Wain.

For Sale, or Charter,

The Ship DIANA,
SAMUEL PILE, Master,

Burthen 205 47-95 tons register, built in Philadelphia in the year 1792, of live oak and red cedar, and was sheathed 13 months ago, she has just had a complete out-fit, and may be sent to sea at a very trifling expense.

For terms apply to
Philip Nicklin & Co.

Who have for sale on board said vessel,

27 casks of fine yellow paint.
9 boxes and 12 bundles of writing flates.
1 box ink stands and note presses.
14 bales of sail canvas.

And on hand,

Imperial
Hyson, and, } TEAS.
Souchong
40,000 pieces Nankeens of the first quality.
19 tons Quicksilver.
2 chests Bandanna handkerchiefs.
A few chests Manchester goods well assorted in Cor-
duroys, thickets, Ginghams, Muslinets, Dimities, &c.
3 boxes black sewing silk.
180 crates Queens ware well assorted.
10 tons sheet lead.
Nails assorted, flat and sharp points.
London Particular, } Madeira Wine in pipes
London Market, } and hogheads.
New-York Market, }
40 pipes and 10 hogheads Tenerife wine.
8 tierces Snake Root.
230 logs Mahogany.
Nov. 7.

For Sale,

By Jehu Hollingworth, & Co.

25 bbls. West-India Rum, 3d and 4th proof,
5 Barrels best Indigo, and,
A few thousand bulbs of Turk's Island salt.
Oct. 17.

Old London particular Madeira Wine,
Landing from on board the barque Eagle, Capt. Bates,
and for sale by
ROBERT ANDREWS,
No. 86, South Wharves.
November 29.

BANK NOTES

Loft, in Dock or Second-streets between Pole's auction room and Cheesnut-street, rolled in a bill of sales for furniture. The finder (if honest) will be to good as send notice to the Printer, or to the person in whose name the bill is made.
d3t Dec. 16.

Elegant Brussels & Turkey Carpeting,
For sale by George Dobson, No. 25, South Third-street.
December 15.

Women's Cloaks.

GEORGE DOBSON,

No. 25, South Third-street.

Has just received, per Eagle, Capt. Foldick, via London, an assortment of

Scarlet
Drab
Purple and
Pearl } Cloaks trimmed with fur and
ermine.

December 15.

Bank of Pennsylvania, 15th Dec. 1796.

The Stockholders are requested to meet

At the Bank on Thursday, the twenty-ninth instant, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

By order of the Board,
ROBERT RALSTON, Cashier.
\$150th P ro tem.

For Sale,

By the Subscribers—in PENN-STREET,
65 Pipes Excellent Madeira Wine,

Imported by the Eagle.

WILLINGS & FRANCIS.

Nov. 30

Imported in the late arrivals from Europe and the West-Indies,

Holland Gin, in pipes

Choice St. Croix Sugar and Rum
Martinique Molasses, in hogheads
Choice old Lisbon Wine, in pipes and quarter-casks
London Particular & London Market Madeira Wine,
in pipes, half-pipes and quarter-casks
Malmsey Madeira Wine, in pipes and quarter-casks
Tenerife Wine, in pipes
Russia & Flemish Sheetings and Ravens Duck, in casks
Window Glass, 3 by 10, in boxes
Coffee Mills and Straw Knives, in casks
Mill Saws and Cross-cut Saws, in boxes
Also, on hand,

A few chests of Bohea Tea; Jesuits Bark; Assafetida and Tapioca; and a few bales of Collass, Baftas, Gurras, Bandanna and Muslin Handkerchiefs, and a complete assortment of 5-4 and 6-4 Bouting Cloths.

For Sale by

Pragers & Co.

October 20

WILLIAM SHEAFF,

No. 168, HIGH-STREET.

HAS FOR SALE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
MADEIRA WINE, of the quality,
Old Sherry, Lisbon, and Port Wines,
Cognac Brandy,
Jamaica Spirits,
Wine bitters and
Claret in casks.

Also for sale,

A few barrels of excellent Beef.
December 7.

For Sale,

By J. WARDER, PARKER & Co.

An Invoice of Cordage,

Consisting of different sizes, from 12 inch cables down to rope of 3 inches, of different lengths: Imported in the ship Swift, from Hull, and entitled to drawback.
Sept. 27.

FASHIONABLE WAISTCOATING.

GEORGE DOBSON, No. 25,

SOUTH THIRD-STREET,

Has received per the Diana, from London, Clouded and Rippled Spanish Swansdown Clouded Erminats and Molefkins
Striped do. and do.

Figured Manillas
Scarlet figured Erminats
Printed Florinets
Do. Cassinets and Cassimeres
Superfine printed Quiltings, newest patterns
Also, per different arrivals,

A large and general assortment of Dry Goods,

Suitable to the present and approaching season.
November 5.

Cheap French China.

THE subscribers finding it impossible to supply their store with any more China from France, the prices being too immoderate in the manufactories, give notice that they will sell at prime cost the remaining stock on hand, consisting of

Deffert Setts,
Tea-Table Setts
Separate Cups and Saucers
Groupes and Figures
Alabaster Vases
Looking Glasses, in gilt frames.
Besides India Japan'd Toilet Desks, Chairs, Tables and Quadrille Boxes.
PASQUIER & Co.
No. 91, South Second-street.
December 5th.

Davis's Law Book Store,

No. 318, HIGH-STREET.

GEORGE DAVIS announces to his professional friends, and the Gentlemen of the Law, generally, through the Union, that his late importation of BOOKS is now arranged, and ready for sale, from a single volume to an entire library, without any advance upon his former exceedingly low prices, which for several years past have in so distinguished a manner recommended them to notice.

Printed Catalogues combining the most extensive collection of the latest English and Irish Editions ever imported into this country, are published, and will be delivered gratis on application.

Orders addressed to G. D. in writing from any distance shall be punctually attended to.

A number of TRUNKS for Sale.

ALSO, TO BE LET,

A convenient LOFT, near Market Street Wharf.
Oct. 8.

Fresh Garden, Grass and Flower-Seeds, Roots, &c. &c.

This day landing from the ship Eagle, captain Foldick, from London,

And FOR SALE by

GOLDTHWAIT & MOORE,

Corner of Walnut and Second-streets,

A most capital and extensive Assortment of
GARDEN, GRASS and FLOWER-SEEDS,
ROOTS, &c. &c.

Among which are,
Five kinds Asparagus Three kinds Cressies
Four Bercocle Twelve Onion
Twenty-five Beans Thirteen Radish
Six Beets Fifteen Turnip
Eleven Brocoli Fifteen Peas
Twenty-six Cabbage Six Savoy
Six Carrot Four Parsnip
Three Cauliflower Twenty-three Melon
Five Celery Twenty-one Lettuce
Ten Cucumber

Common and lemon Thyme
Curled leaf and sprigged Parsley
Pot Marjgold Pot Marjorum
Balm Thyme Mangel Wurtzel
Lack Kail Shallots

Rape Seed Rye Grass Saint Foin Lucerne
Red and white Clover Timothy, &c. &c.
With a curious collection of the most esteemed
FLOWER-SEEDS and ROOTS,

Being the most extensive ever imported into this city. The above are from a capital Seedman in London, and are warranted fresh and good.

Printed catalogues may be had by applying as above.
Dec. 17.

On Wednesday, the 28th inst.

At 6 o'clock in the evening will be sold at Public Vendue, (if not before disposed of at private sale) at the City Tavern,

All that capital mansion-house, stables, out-houses, &c. and three contiguous tracts of land situate on the West-side of Schuylkill in the township of Blockley and county of Philadelphia, generally known by the name of Landown, containing 199 acres 101 perches more or less and a meadow plantation and tract of land in Blockley township aforesaid adjoining Landown, containing 64 acres one perch.

The premises are so well known as to need no particular description. Few seats in America can compare with Landown for convenience and elegance; it commands a variety of rich beautiful prospects and is remarkably healthy. Terms of sale will be made known by

PHILIP NICKLIN, } Attorneys in
AND fact to
ROBERT E. GRIFFITH, } James Greenleaf.
Dec. 12.

Just Landing,

At South Street wharf, from on board the ship Sedg-
ley, Captain Hodges, from St. Petersburg,

The following Goods:

Russia Sail Duck, first quality.
Do. Sheetting do.
Do. Diaper do.
Do. Hucksback.
Do. Crash.
Do. Mould Candles, 4, 5 and 6, to the lb. of the English size.
Do. White Candle Tallow.
Do. White Soap in small boxes.
Do. Cordage of fine yarn.
Ravens Duck.
Isinglass, 1st and 2nd sort.
Horse Hair uncurled.
Russia Bar Iron.
Do. Hoop Iron.
Do. Nail Rods.
10 Tons Oakum and Tack.
St. Petersburg Clean Hemp.
For Sale by
Philips, Cramond, & Co.
October 12.

WM. HOLDERNESSE, No. 76,

HIGH-STREET,

Has received by the late arrivals,
A Well Selected Assortment of
Silk Mercery, Linen Drapery, and
Haberdashery Goods,

Which he will sell, wholesale and retail, on the very lowest terms;
Amongst which are

Some elegant 4-4 and 7-8 Chintzes and Cottons, new patterns
Ditto Furniture ditto
Ditto Dimity
Tamboured, Book, and Jaconet Muslins
Ditto in Gold and Silver
Ditto Neckcloths, very fine
Mantuas of the first quality
Silk and Cotton Hosiery
Umbrellas of the first quality, assorted
Irish Linens, very fine, and Table Linens
Marcellines and Cotton Counterpanes
Rose Blankets assorted—&c. &c.
October 26.

RAISINS.

A few Casks and Boxes of Excellent Fresh RAISINS,
just received, and for sale by

Joseph Anthony & Co.
Also a new 11 1-2 inch CABLE, 120 fathoms long.
December 5.

Best Bolton & Nova-Scotia Mackarel,

Excellent Halifax Salmon in bbls.
47 bbls. prime Coffee,
Best Bolton Beef,
Codfish in hds.

Spermaceti Candles,
Spermaceti, and } OIL.
Northern

Mould and dipt, tallow candles, of a superior quality.

A few boxes excellent brown soap,
6 Bales of Corks.
40 Pipes excellent Lisbon Wine.
A few facks of Feathers.
A few bales India Muslins.

FOR SALE BY

JOSEPH ANTHONY, & Co.
October 31.

A Genteel House.

FOR SALE, a new, convenient, three-story HOUSE, situate in Fifth, near Spruce-street. Possession may be had in two months, when it will be finished in a neat modern style. For terms apply at No. 109, Spruce-street, or 109, So. Water-street.
December 8.

Mrs. GRATTAN

Respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of the City, that the first

LADIES' CONCERT

Will be on Tuesday next, at the Assembly-Room.

Act I.

Overture, Piehl.
Song, Mrs. Grattan, "Angels ever bright," Handel.
Concerto Piano-Forte, Mrs. Grattan, Krumpholtz.
Italian Ballad, Harp, Mrs. Grattan, Millico.
Miscellaneous Quartette.

Act II.

Harp Lesson, Mrs. Grattan, Cardon.
Song, "Ah se perdo," Mrs. Grattan, Sacchini.
Sonata Piano-Forte, Mr. Reinagle, Pleyel.
Primrose, ballad, Mrs. Grattan, Webbe.
Overture, Abel.

To begin precisely at 7 o'clock.

Mrs. Grattan begs leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen, that the subscription-book is at her house No. 39, North Sixth-street, for the reception of those names who wish to honor her with their commands.—A subscription for eight nights 16 dollars, including a Gentleman and Lady's ticket, both transferrable.—Half-subscriptions 8 dollars, including one ticket.—Single ticket 2 dollars.

Mrs. Grattan takes the liberty of requesting the subscribers to send for their tickets any day after Thursday, the 15th of December, at No. 39, North Sixth-street.
December 15.

Imported from London & Liverpool,
EARTHEN WARE, in crates and hogheads, well assorted

Wine Bottles in hampers
Window Glass of all sizes
Two cases of stationary
One chest of yellow Jesuits Bark
Two cases of Roll Arnetta
A small consignment of Rose Blankets, Flannels, Baizes, Broad-cloths, Coatings, Plains, &c.
Paints of various colors.
Basket salt in hogheads.

Also on hand,

Madeira wine, very old, in pipes, hogheads and quarter casks

Holland gin in pipes, first quality

Anchors of different sizes

A few trunks of ladies French shoes assorted

Silk nankeen, &c.

Likewise an assortment of Dutch goods, consisting of

Onsbergs, ticklenbergs, bed-ticks, stripes, checks.

Morlaix linen, platillas, ravens duck, Britannias, &c.

And for sale by the package only by
Thomas & John Ketland,
Walnut-street Wharf.
Nov. 15.

MR. FENNELL

Respectfully submits to the public patronage his intention of delivering, during the ensuing winter,

A COURSE OF

READINGS AND RECITATIONS,

Moral, Critical, and Entertaining;
Consisting chiefly of detached pieces, selected from the most admired authors, in prose and verse—Arranged in such a manner as to exhibit a striking display of the human passions, and the gradual influence of vices on the mind contrasted with that of their opposite virtues, in affecting the happiness of man and the welfare of nations. The readings will be occasionally interperied with observations on the most celebrated authors,

And the ART of SPEAKING.

The whole intended as a combined system of moral, critical, historical, and oratorical instruction, calculated to form the patriot and the man, and lay a foundation for the science of moral and political government.

The course will consist of thirty readings.

Each reading will be delivered in the morning and evening of the same day.

The days of reading will be Tuesdays & Thursdays.

The morning readings will commence at 10 o'clock, and the evening at 7.

None but subscribers will be admitted to the morning readings.

The evening readings will be public, to which also subscriptions will be received.

Subscription to the mornings 8 dollars.

Subscription to the evening readings 10 dollars.

Occasional admission tickets to the evening readings half a dollar.

Subscriptions are received by Mr. Zachariah Poulson, jun. at the Library, to whom the Ladies and Gentlemen who may be inclined to honor the undertaking with their patronage, are respectfully requested to send their names.

Dec. 12.

For Sale,

A capital stand for business—That well known tavern, the Ewe and Lambs, North Front Street, No. 333, in the Northern Liberties; a brick house containing nine fire-places, and ten rooms well finished; good stables and chair-house, with a frame-house on Water street; the building stands on four lots, seventeen feet front each, making a front on front-street, thirty four feet, and nearly the same on Water-street, and is one hundred and forty feet deep from street to street, subject to £8. 10s. each lot per annum, ground rent, this property is near the hay-scales, and public docks, easy communication with the Delaware waters and advantageously situated for business of various kinds
The above premises are now rented until December next at £. 175 per annum.—Enquire of the Printer.
Dec. 12.

For Sale,

By George Deschamps, No. 91,
NORTH SIXTH-STREET,

Nova-Scotia Prime Salmon, in barrels

and half barrels

Ditto Herring and Mackarel.

Smoked Herring in barrels and kegs

Ditto Salmon, by the dozen or single one

Dry Codfish, from one to fifty kentals

Fine and coarse Salt

Nova-Scotia and French Plaster of Paris, in the stone

and ground, for manure and stucco-work
December 1.

WANTED,

As Cook, in a private family,
A YOUNG WOMAN who can produce good recommendations of an unexceptionable character. Enquire of the Printer.
November 29.

NEW THEATRE.

The Public are respectfully informed, that on account of the sudden indisposition of Mr. Moreton, the character of Hamlet will be performed by Mr. Cooper.

THIS EVENING, Monday, December 19

Will be presented,

A TRAGEDY, called

HAMLET, PRINCE OF DENMARK.

Hamlet,	Mr. Cooper
King,	Mr. Warren
Ghost,	Mr. L'Estrange
Horatio,	Mr. Wignell
Polonius,	Mr. Morris
Rosencrans,	Mr. Warrell, jun.
Guiltenstern,	Mr. Mitchell
Francisco,	Mr. Darley, jun.
Marcellus,	Mr. Fox
Bernardo,	Mr. Warrell
Olric,	Mr. Francis
Lucianus,	Mr. Blissett
Grave Diggers,	Harwood & Blissett
Queen,	Mrs. L'Estrange
Ophelia,	Mrs. Oldmixon
Player Queen,	Mrs. Harvey

To which will be added,
A Musical Drama, in one act, called

The Purse; Or, Benevolent Tar.

Baron,	Mr. Warrell
Theodore,	Mr. Fox
Edmond,	Mr. Darley, jun.
Will Steady,	Mr. Harwood
Page,	Mrs. L'Estrange
Sally,	Mrs. Oldmixon

The music composed by Mr. Reeve.
The accompaniments, and new airs by Mr. Reinagle.

Box, One Dollar twenty-five cents. Pit one Dollar. And Gallery, half a dollar.

Tickets to be had at H. & P. Rice's Book-store, No. 50 High-street, and at the Office adjoining the Theatre.

The Doors of the Theatre will open at 5, and the Curtain rise precisely at 6 o'clock.

Places for the Boxes to be taken at the Office in the front of the theatre, from 12 o'clock, and from 1 till 4 on the days of performance.

No money or tickets to be returned, nor any person, on any account whatsoever, admitted behind the scenes.

VIVAT RESPUBLICA!

OLD THEATRE.

On TUESDAY EVENING, December 20,
Signior FALCONI

Will continue his Philosophical Performance. Among several new Experiments, too tedious to enumerate, there will be

The Learned Swan.

This piece has always been the admiration of the spectators.

The Sympathetic Windmill.

Which will work or stop at the command of the company

The Incomprehensible Sealed SNUFF-BOX.

The so much admired RING.

Signior Falconi ambitious to contribute as much as is in his power to the amusement of his patrons, has improved his performance by the

Battle between the Elephant and the Ourang Outang.

Extracted from Buiou's natural history on this subject, and the chase of the Yahoo, a near species of the said Ourang Outang.

This performance will undoubtedly give great satisfaction, particularly on account of the Elephant's being in this city; but as it is supposed many people have not seen it, this will give them an idea of the sagacity of the animal, and his manner of fighting and defending himself, only by the help of his trunk.

With other new scenery and feats not done before. The whole to conclude with the appearance of a SHADE, which will dance a hornpipe in a beautiful dancing-room, as well as any maffer.

Doors to be opened at 5, and the performance to begin precisely at 6 o'clock.

Tickets to be had at Mr. North's, next door to the theatre—Boxes may be taken at the same place. Boxes, one dollar; pit, half a dollar; gallery, three 8ths of a dollar.

Days of performance will be Tuesdays and Thursdays.

To be Rented,

A Large Vault and Cellar,

That will contain 200 pipes, situate in Walnut between Fourth and Fifth-streets. Also a COACH-HOUSE and STABLE, with Stalls for five horses. N. B. Goods Stored by the month.

Enquire of Benjamin W. Morris.

November 30.

FOR SALE,

About 1,600 acres of Land,

WELL situated, lying on and between Marsh and Beech Creeks, Milford county, Pennsylvania, in four separate Patents. For terms of sale apply to

Wm. Blackburn,

No. 64, South Second-street.

October 15.

Insurance Company of North-America.

THE STOCKHOLDERS in this company are desired to take notice that the second Tuesday in January, (being the 10th day of the month) is the day fixed by charter for the election of twenty-five Directors for the ensuing year.

The election will be held at their office, and commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The subject of the bye-laws of the Corporation will be submitted to their consideration at this meeting.

Dec. 12.

Opposite the State-House Garden and Congress-Hall; each Lot being 25 feet front on Sixth-street, and 120 feet deep to a 14 feet Court, agreeable to a plan which may be seen at the Coffee-House or at the office of Abraham Shoemaker, No. 124, So. Fourth-street, where the terms will be made known.

December 16.

New-England Rum, Salmon, Beef, Chocolate, Rice, Boston mould and dipt Candles, a few quarter-casks of Sherry Wine, a few barrels of Cyder, and a few quintals of excellent Table COD-FISH—for sale by

Ezekiel Hall,

No. 42, North Water-street.

December 14th, 1796.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, December 14.

Continuation of the debate on the address in answer to the President's speech.

Mr. W. Smith observed that the supporters of the present motion expressed their willingness to complement the President, but seemed to wish to take away all the materials for doing so. They will not allow him to be complimented upon the prosperity of the country, or upon his free and enlightened state, or upon his wisdom and patriotism. (Mr. Giles said he had never denied the patriotism of the President; he believed him to be an honest and patriotic man, but denied the firmness and wisdom of his administration.) Mr. Smith, said the present motion went to strike out what related to the wisdom and patriotism of the President's administration, but he was at a loss to discover the difference between the wisdom and patriotism of the President and that of his administration; nor did he see what gentlemen could substitute as complimentary to the President in place of what was proposed to be struck out. The first paragraph, he said related to our internal tranquillity which was compared to the state of several of the European nations involved in war. And why, he asked, should a foreign nation be offended with us for speaking of war? It ought not to offend them, because we rejoice that we are at peace, and to appreciate the high value of such a state it was necessary to contrast it with the miseries of war. Had not, foreign nations, he asked, held up this country as an example of wisdom in avoiding war? They had done so, and yet this country was not in return to refer to them.—With respect to the wisdom and fortitude of the President he wished gentlemen would point out one single act, where these qualities were wanting. It had been asserted that the administration of the President had not been wise and firm as it respected our foreign relations; but let it be remembered that the principal ground of complaint of the French minister related to the conduct of Congress and not to the executive, and to acts of the executive sanctioned by Congress. How then can gentlemen cast the whole blame upon him. There was no act of the President which had been offensive to the French nation, which had not been sanctioned by Congress. If there was any blame, therefore, it fell upon them. Mr. Smith intimated the act respecting prizes, proclamation of neutrality, &c. and hoped they should hear no more of separating the President from the other branches of the government, or the government from the people.—The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Swanwick) said that Great Britain and France tho't themselves prosperous? And what was the inference he drew? That if we call ourselves prosperous, they will be offended by the contrast. This could not be the case; for if these two nations thought themselves prosperous, as he represented them, they would doubtless be pleased or laugh at our folly in supposing them otherwise. But he wondered how that gentleman should have so greatly changed his opinion since last session. When the British treaty was before them, he mentioned the great increase of commerce and manufactures which had taken place; that they had outgrown themselves, as a boy, said he, outgrows his cloaths: yet now that gentleman will not allow the prosperity of the country.

With respect to our being the freest and most enlightened nation in the world; he wished gentlemen would specify the nation that was more so.—He knew of none. He did not believe that any nation enjoyed that civil & religious freedom which was the portion of the citizens of this country, or that was so enlightened, particularly as to what related to affairs of government. If gentlemen knew of any other nation so prosperous, he would ask them if they should be willing to change situations with such a nation? he believed they would not.—The gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Giles) objected to regret the President's retirement from public life, as there were many others who would fill the office equally well with him. But he would ask, where was the man who had so much of the people's confidence as he, and who could so well assure an obedience to the laws? He believed there had been situations in his Presidency, in which no other man could have steered the vessel of state through the shoals and quicksands with which it was surrounded. He mentioned the western insurrection, and the business of the French minister Genet. Was it not, he asked, to be regretted, that such a man was about to leave the honorable station he had filled? Gentlemen seemed to think, there was too much of adulation in the answer.—Truth, he said, could not be considered as adulation; and let gentlemen point to any part of it, and say, there is no truth in this. If it was founded in fact, it was just to express their gratitude to the man to whom this country owed so much. He wished gentlemen to advert to the address presented to him on his coming into office, and on his re-election. Had he done any thing to forfeit the respect then shewn to him? What would be thought, he asked, if they were to strike out that part of the answer now objected to? It would be said to be not only withholding praise, but exhibiting him to reprehension.—If struck out, and some cold, unmeaning words substituted in their place, it would convey to the world an idea, that he had involved the country in difficulties, destroyed public and private credit, and been the cause of other mischiefs, which had been represented to exist.

When this great man was going forever to retire from public life, it was expected by the nation, that they should express their love, gratitude and affection towards him. These sentiments had been expressed by every legislature of the United States, which had met since his retirement was announced. Why, then, said he, should we alone be silent?—Why send him into retirement with daggers in his heart? He could not see any reason for repressing feelings which had been so generally expressed.

It was objected to the answer, that it wished his example might be the guide of his successor; but he prayed, whoever he might be, that he might follow his steps. Upon the whole, he said, there might be an inaccuracy of expression, a redundancy of stile, but he did not believe there was a sentiment liable to objection. He hoped, therefore, the motion to strike out would not prevail.

Mr. Dayton (the Speaker) said, that he did not rise to accept the challenge given by the gentleman who spoke last from South-Carolina, and to point out a nation more free and enlightened than ours, nor did he mean to contest the fact of our being the freest and most enlightened in the world

as declared in the reported address, but he was nevertheless of opinion that it did not become them to make that declaration, and thus to extol themselves by a comparison with and at the expense of all others. Although those words were in his view objectionable, he was far from assenting to the motion for striking out the seven or eight last clauses of the address. The question of order having been decided, Mr. Dayton said he would remind the committee that if they wished to retain or even to amend any section or sentence of all that was proposed to be struck out, they ought to give their negative to this motion, as the only means of accomplishing their purpose. It was sufficient therefore for those who were opposed to the question for striking out the whole, to shew that any part within it ought to be preserved. Not unnecessarily to waste time by lengthening the debates, he would take the clause first in order, and confine his remarks to that alone. This part of the address had certainly not been read or had been misunderstood and misrepresented by the member for Pennsylvania. Did it, Mr. D. asked, draw a comparison, as had been suggested by that gentleman, between the relatively happy state of the country in the present and the year immediately preceding: Did it go further than to say that the situation of the United States was more prosperous at this period, than at that which immediately preceded the operation of the present government; certainly it did not; and were proofs necessary to substantiate this fact, or arguments wanted to enforce it? The state of this country under this government was he said that of order and union, their situation at the period alluded to was a melancholy scene of disunion and dissolution. This happy change was ascribed and justly ascribed in the report to our free and excellent form of government, and the interposition of an overruling Providence in our national affairs, neither of which, he trusted, a majority of that house would be prepared to deny or dispute. He could not discern the least possibility of giving offence to other nations in contrasting the blessings derived to this country from a state of peace with the calamity in which a state of war involves those who are so unhappy as to be engaged in it. The expressions were such as could not be construed either to impeach, or indeed to have any allusion to the forms of government under which they lived. If those forms were such as best suited the disposition and circumstances of those who had adopted them, and were best calculated to render them happy, surely it must be admitted that war was not less a calamity even to those the most favorably circumstanced in that respect, and it could not therefore be considered a reflection upon them to call it so, nor to deprecate such a state of things, or to contrast it with that of peace which this country was so happy as to enjoy. He had hoped, he said, that the mover upon reviewing this clause would have excluded it from his motion; but, as he did not think proper to do so, Mr. Dayton could say with great confidence that a majority of the house could not be found to rise for striking out a proposition which embraced the acknowledgment of a state of good government as preferable to disunion and anarchy, and a state of peace as preferable to that of war, and contained expressions of gratitude to Providence for an overruling care, signally manifested in our affairs.

Mr. Ames said, if any gentleman intended to vote for the present motion, to strike out the whole from an idea of adopting the amendment proposed by the gentleman from S. Carolina, (Mr. Harper) who offered a substitute, he would observe to them, that he wished that influence to be done away, as those who would strike out the whole, wanted no substitute. The two motions were opposite, and the friends of the one ought to resist the other.—The gentleman who made the motion, had not done so from any objection he himself had to the original, but in order to accommodate others. It was well known, that a committee of five members, of very opposite politics to one another, had been appointed to prepare a respectful address in answer to the President's speech (here Mr. Ames read their instructions). As it was the duty of the committee to prepare a respectful address, it might be matter of disapprobation, but not of surprise, that they had taken notice of the several subjects touched upon in the President's speech. It will not be improper to notice, said he, that there was some difference of opinion in the committee, with respect to the wording of that part of the answer now moved to be struck out; but from a conviction of the delicacy of the subject, and a desire to preserve inviolate that decorum which, he was sorry to remark, this debate had broken, such an accommodation took place, as met the approbation of every member. They had therefore some reason to hope, while they regarded every member's right to think for himself, that it would have met with the approbation of both sides of the house. For this reason, except the sentiments should be found objectionable, he should wish the address to be kept entire, rather than that the substitute proposed should be introduced into it, as that would not have the advantage of the same agreement of the committee, nor could it be so maturely considered as the report which was before them in print. He was not disposed to go into the detail of this discussion. From the unanimity of the committee, he might indeed truly say he did not expect, and was unprepared for it, although he thought he might depend upon no other resources than the spontaneous emotions of the moment would supply, when he heard gentlemen doubt the truth of the first paragraph in question. Still he chose rather to look for its defence upon the general impression of obvious truth, than to exhaust himself by exhibiting it in detail. He would refer to facts. If there was one voice in America on any subject, it was a confidence in the constitution, and that the country had been exempted from war, by the patriotism and wisdom of the President. These were not sentiments they were called upon to prove by vouching documents and facts: it was the fixed impression that facts had left on the mind, on which he chose to rely. He appealed for the truth of them to every heart, (except that of the gentleman from Virginia) who did not regret the retirement of the President. He believed his appeal would not be in vain. But was there a propriety in making such a declaration?—

He would briefly enquire into the nature of the several objections to the draft of the address. It had been said, that it was neither natural nor becoming to make comparisons between this country and Europe—between the present government, and the tumultuous system which existed prior to its institution. He appealed to the sense and propriety of every one, whether this doctrine was not singular as well as extravagant?

Was any thing more natural, than that a man in prosperous circumstances should increase his happiness by comparing his situation with those in a less favorable state? The man who did not this, left one half of the harvest of his happiness unreaped. By this comparison, a spirit of thankfulness was excited towards the beneficent power who bestowed these blessings. Some gentlemen may, though it would be strange, think differently on this occasion, but he thought the sentiment both natural and becoming. If even a man whose life has not been greatly distinguished by his enjoyments, sees the sufferings or the shipwreck of others, will it not be his duty habitually to thank God for his blessings? But if he has been a sufferer himself, if he himself has escaped shipwreck or fire, will he still more refined sensations of gratitude for the advantages he does enjoy? Or, if a man's neighbor suffer from fire, will he not feel thankful, that he has escaped the calamity? He cannot be thankful enough for what he enjoys without adverting to the calamities he has escaped. Nor did he conceive any more impropriety in thus introducing gratitude, than the introduction of it by clergymen into their daily prayers.

But it had been said, to contrast our country with others in a state of war, is disrespectful. If that be really an objection, it might be easily obviated by adding "unhappily" after the word "war." It would certainly be improper to exult over the misfortunes of others; and the word unhappily would express that we deplore them; but when calamities did exist, it was not improper to rejoice that they were not our own.

A gentleman had taken occasion to observe, that the cry of foreign influence had been sounded thro' the country. He should not be rudely explicit as to the foundation there was for this cry; but when it was once raised, the people would attend to facts. The world would judge between those who wished to support the government and others. Mr. Ames alluded to the factious spirit which foreign agents endeavored to stir up amongst the people of this country. England he said had been outraged by an appeal from government to the people, and parliament addressed the king to send an imperial envoy out of their country, for interference with their internal concerns; and yet a similar instance had occurred, and met with no reprobation. A remarkable fact, and more of the same kind appear. We are at peace. But we must not call ourselves a free and enlightened people, lest it should be construed that other nations are not so. This over-cautiousness, said he, may be the way to assert American dignity, but he did not think so. Foreign influence exists, and is disgraceful and pernicious, when we dare not commend our constitution, nor even thank God for its success in our prayers. He did not think the French nation had any reason to complain against this country. There was not only no reason, they wanted even the color of a pretext.

Mr. Ames referred to the words of the President in his speech: "Standing for the last time," &c. He congratulated us that the experiment of the form of government had so well succeeded. The committee, he said, were charged to return a respectful address. The paragraph objected to, was an appeal to facts. Whether the experiment had been unsuccessful or not, was to be determined.—He should think it had indeed failed, if he entertained all the opinions of gentlemen who had advocated this motion to strike out—who denied the prosperity of the country—reprobated its neutral system—thought our principles tending to despotism—and the executive magistrate wanting in wisdom and firmness—that their miseries originated in banks and funding corruption. He should think a republican constitution a chimera in its nature, and a curse in practice. But he entertained no opinion of this kind. He believed this constitution had succeeded remarkably well. It was true, would it not be also useful to make the declaration, whatever foreign nations might do? (for he did not much regard what they did.) And if the period was come, that our government was brought into a peculiar situation; if, in plain English, we are brought (as Mr. Giles alludes) to the eve of a war with France, there was never a time when it was more our duty, boldly and loudly to declare, we are ready to meet them, to cling to our government, and the more so, as it is vilified by their agents, and to say, we mean to support it against foreign power and foreign insults. This was the time to support our dignity with moderation—not to say that we defy you, but that we are Americans, and neither French nor English. This was the time, if the facts stated by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Giles) were founded, to show our unanimity, and not an appearance of imbecility and discord.

Another thing occurred to him. It had been said, that the President no doubt was an honest man and a patriot, but it was not believed he was a wise man. The gentleman from Virginia considered his administration as neither wise nor firm, but his integrity as a private man he had no objection against. If the committee were to make an address after this manner, the house has nothing to say with respect to your administration; except that it is not firm, nor wise, and some of us infit dishonest and treacherous, though we allow you have had no hand in the inquiry, still we believe you a wife and peaceful man, and should be glad to address you as such. In one word, sir, we are glad you are going to live snugly in Virginia.—Is this an address of respect or insult? Was this the respect to be shewn to the first man in the nation—in the world? There was not a word in the address which did not accord with his sentiments. He did not believe with the gentleman from S. Carolina (Mr. Smith) the President would carry with him to his retirement daggers in his heart, if that house refused to do him justice. He bears in his breast that consciousness of rectitude, that armour which dag-

gers could not pierce. The highest terms of respect which could be used, they owed to the President of the United States. This, it might be said, was leading to adulation, but it was nevertheless true, whereas the effusion of flattery is falsehood and deception. Let gentlemen deny it. Let them say that the country does not entertain these sentiments. The year and days, he said, would undoubtedly be taken, when the real friends of the President would be known. (Mr. Giles had said he rejoiced to see the gentleman determined to go to his seat in Virginia, and did not regret his resignation. His name will appear to that opinion. It was not present impressions of the President's conduct, but the whole of his life which stamped his character. His country, the admiring World, and faithful History, were now the keepers of his fame and would keep it inviolate. We might refuse our suffrages, and thereby separate ourselves from the general sentiment of mankind. We may be singular; he will be illustrious. If, said Mr. Ames in conclusion, we address the President at all, it should be in a respectful manner, for look respect is, insult in disguise. He hoped, therefore the motion before them would be disagreed to, and that the original address would be adopted.

[Debate to be continued.]

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

NEW THEATRE.

The Comedy of the Child of Nature, performed on Friday last was received with the greatest applause, the vivacity of Mr. Moreton in the Count was natural and entertaining, Mr. Wignell and Mr. Warren forcibly impressed the audience, and excited appropriate sympathies, Mrs. Morris shewed gaiety and spirit in the Marchioness, the Amantiss of Mrs. Merry was, altogether, fascinating in the extreme. Such a faithful portrait of arch simplicity, tender emotion and filial affection we do not remember to have seen, the never oversteps the modesty of nature, she feels not by artifice to entrap applause, but while she satisfies the understanding her appeal is to the heart.

Mr. Cooper played Alberto with much propriety and feeling, tho' a part so old was but ill suited to him, he being, as we are informed, but 27 years of age. This young man, whose private character we understand to be unimpeachable, possesses all the requisites of a first rate performer, but the acrimonious and cruel attacks which have been made upon him in some of the papers, and which breathe rather the spirit of private malice than either of justice or candour, seem to have depressed his spirits, and abated a little of his ardour, but he need not be alarmed, while he trusts himself to the protection of this generous public, he has nothing to fear from malignant or designing men who, whatever be their motives, may attempt to undermine or otherwise injure his reputation as an actor.

The play was succeeded by a ballet of which we shall only say that Mr. Byrne danced extremely well, and that we wish Mrs. Byrne had not danced at all, indeed we hope for her own sake as well as for the sensations of the audience that she may not appear again till she can show her very great talents to that advantage which her present embarrassed situation precludes.

The force of animal magnetism played for the first time was truly laughable, and the principal parts were well acted, we should be happy to be more particular in commendation if they had been more perfect in them.

DRAMATICUS.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

It has been said often that Frenchmen have robbed and massacred with better excuses than Americans can plead for justifying them as they do, without the like temptations and in cold blood. I saw with approbation a paragraph in your paper condemning the plunder of pictures and other outrages in Italy. A reply in the Aurora shews a fouler spirit than even picture stealing. A just censure on the outrages of a conqueror is termed abuse in the Aurora which is devoted to calumny on our own government. Excellent decency that owes nothing at home.

The writer of the reply insists that the world will be benefited by the use the French will make of their collection. Is this an apology? It was the creed of the Jesuits that the end will sanctify the means. Surely Mr. Bache's correspondent has not turned Jesuit? To levy contributions in money was ever considered one of the rigid rights of war—But to war against the arts and sciences was reserved for the infamy of the modern Vandal philosophers.

To spare from pillage, Libraries, Pictures, Colleges and Altars was ever deemed a law of war. Conquerors prided themselves in a scrupulous observation of it. What a fust their toad eaters in this country made because they had charged their naval officers to forbear molesting some navigator or discoverer, whose name I forget. Yet by the bye our quakers and abolition societies should remember that the French ships destroyed the benevolent Sierra Leone Settlement which the English had formed in Africa.

One might expect the French would rob churches, because their antichristian calendar, their applause of atheism in their conventions, the persecutions and murder of priests, &c. &c. have given the world fair warning. But their endless declamation about the arts and sciences, would lead one to hope some protection for their master-pieces, wherever their conquering arms might seize them. Alas! this is frustrated! and Americans are found base enough to justify it, nay, pretend it is the love of the arts and sciences that makes prize of the pictures, statues and books of Italy. Are these "fair daughters of the skies" to be woo'd only by ravishing them? Only sword in hand, and amidst the smoke of burning towns? Delicate lovers, who will not be refused!

Plainly and seriously, is any man blind to the tendency of making plunder of these rarities to degrade the arts and to barbarise men worse than formerly—for these very things escaped destruction by the old Goths and Vandals.

The feeble nations must renounce a property now no longer spared by conquerors, as a neighbor nation might be seized with a picture rage, and begin or pursue a war merely to pour the collections of half a dozen nations and half a hundred cities into the museum of Paris. Ridiculous as this passion is, we find the French avow it, and our vandals applaud it. Naples, Florence, Parma, Modena, Turin and Rome, will in future dread to have manuscripts, pictures and statues that will draw upon them massacre, plunder, and what is worse, igno-

miny. The trophies of their abasement are to be proudly displayed in the museum of Paris. And this too by the gentry that proclaim fraternity to the whole world. To pursue the idea before stated, where will pictures hang safely except in Gibraltar? Other European towers are more or less liable to be taken.

In vain is it said, the museum will exhibit in a groupe the united glory of the arts. Subjecting them to military outrage will degrade them still more. Princes, no matter from vanity or other motives, have been proud of fostering them by their munificence. In future, they will be cautious. Nor will the French cash supply what will be withdrawn by other nations. For while every war may collect (mind the Aurora phrase) rare works of art, fifty waggon loads at a time, who will recommend paying for them.

In one word, the possession of these things will be in future precarious, if not dangerous: the taste for them will decline, when they are outraged, exhibited in waggons, broken, stained and bloody, through five hundred miles of country. The rage of war is thus embittered, by falling on rarities, which were the pride of a nation, and are now wet or rotten in tents, or gone to swell the sides of the Alps with their fragments, or to immortalise in France, the humble state of their former owners.

The plea that pictures were taken as a ransom for the territory, is pretty enough, and well becoming the Aurora. Have not the neutral states yielded pictures by fear, as well as enemies by force?—The conquering French saints, it seems, have a right to inherit the earth; and because they forbear to take possession of their inheritance, they have a right to every thing besides. Implacable enemies, says the Aurora—And were not the French their enemies also? The right of the conqueror goes far, it is allowed; but it has bounds. This use of the right, is a horrid abuse, and an injury to mankind, as well as the arts. The feelings of mankind will not go with the conqueror, when he exposes his enemy to the extreme of either misery or indignity; and accordingly, the currency of French principles will be opposed by the remembrance of French exactions. It is impossible to strip a country, and proselyte it at the same time—Mead that, Mr. Bache.

If the contagion of rapacious anarchy should thus stop itself, the lovers of tranquility and the arts will say—Amen.

New-Jersey, Dec. 13, 1796.

N. B. If the word brutal soldiers so offensive to the writer in the Aurora and the deed of massacre suggested in this paragraph should seem too harsh, let him read the proclamation of the French general Angereau at Verona. He threatens to burn whole towns and kill every soul if one Frenchman is killed. Gracious heaven, if a drop of enemy's blood is shed by the people who fight for their hearths and their altars! Read Buonaparte's letter respecting Pavia; and, reader, blush up if you are ashamed of your indignation.

PHILADELPHIA,

MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 19, 1796.

RETURN OF VOTES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT											
		Adams	B. Franklin	B. Harrison	B. Lincoln	B. Madison	B. Mifflin	B. Morris	B. Smith	B. T. Mifflin	B. T. Mifflin
New-Hampshire,	6	6									
Massachusetts,	10	10									
Rhode-Island,	4	4									
Connecticut,	9	9									
Vermont,	12	12									
New-York,	7	7									
New-Jersey,	1	1									
Pennsylvania,	1	1									
Delaware,	3	3									
Maryland,	7	7									
Virginia,	1	1									
Kentucky,	1	1									
Tennessee,	1	1									
North-Carolina,	1	1									
South-Carolina,	1	1									
Georgia,	1	1									
Total,											

The Aurora lately defamed on the cunning of the Yankees, but is silent on the defection of the voters of Virginia and North-Carolina.—The Jacobin Buckskins would not stick to the Burr.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Annapolis, to his friend in this city, dated the 14th of December, 1796.

The House of Delegates of this state have this morning given their assent to lend the commissioners of the city of Washington one hundred thousand dollars, and there is no doubt but the Senate will agree to it.

A paragraph from Frederickburgh informs us that James Madison, Esq. one of the present representatives for Virginia declines being re-elected from that district and that under this idea T. Posey, Esq. offers himself.

It appears from entries at the Collector's Office for this port, made in pursuance of the act of Congress of the last session, that in the quarter commencing on the 1st of July, and ending on the 30th of September last, 290 seamen have been registered; and that during the same period, 22 seamen were impressed, of which 4 were natives, 9 whose citizenship was unknown or uncertain, 2 Swedes, 1 Dutchman, 3 Irishmen, and 3 foreigners, whose country is unknown, but in place of whom 4 Americans were returned by the vessel which impressed them. But one of these impressments was made in Europe; and one also from a vessel returning from Europe.

The Legislature of New-Hampshire met at Concord, the 2d of November. Governor Gilman addressed them in a very full and elegant speech; in the course of which he observed, that "The act of dignating a man to preside at the head of our national government, must always be deemed highly important. Hitherto the voice of our country in this choice has been as one. But the illustrious patriot whose wisdom, prudence and fortitude have been so eminent in conducting the affairs of our nation, has made known to the public his determination to retire, at the expiration of the time for which he has been elected. The effluence of virtue and talents which he possesses, have been exhibited in a manner exalting to human nature. May the sentiments contained in his late address to the people, be deeply engraven on all hearts, and may the great

rule of nations continue to guide the public suffrages and deliberations."

To which the Legislature replied—"We heartily concur in sentiment with your Excellency, on the importance of selecting from the people, a man to preside at the head of our government; the unanimity in this transaction hitherto, has been no less remarkable than the virtues of the man who has been the object of our choice. May every instruction he has given whether by example or precept, make an indelible impression on every heart, and a remembrance of the unrivalled services he has rendered, inspire with gratitude to heaven that he has been so long continued the glory of his country; and while we regret the necessity of turning our attention from him, in the choice of a chief magistrate, our hearts follow him to the scenes of domestic retirement with the most fervent wishes for his present and future happiness."

ALARMING!

Last evening between 8 and 9 o'clock a fire was discovered in a back framed building of Mr. Casses in Market street, between 6th and 7th streets. From every circumstance it is indubitable that this fire was kindled by some incendiary with a design to spread a conflagration. A small quantity of straw was placed under two pieces of board, the sides of a wheel barrow—the straw was set on fire by a coal, and when discovered was in a blaze, the boards were much burnt.

The fire it appears was brought in two pieces of leather which were found near the spot. A timely discovery prevented in all probability much mischief.

COMMUNICATIONS.

It seems as if those acknowledged truths, or axioms, which guide men in other sciences, mislead our democrats in their politics. The proneness of liberty to licentiousness no one denies—and the termination of licentiousness in despotism, is no less agreeable to fact and sound theory. Yet the democrats say, and say to a man, the French are in a revolutionary state, their excesses and worse were to be expected—that is impossible, but they will establish liberty. Now pray what right has a friend of anarchy to affirm that liberty will come next. After licentiousness comes what? Despotism. Liberty is the daughter of honest parsimony, not of vice and violence.

This inference is plain, those who look for the loss of liberty as the probable consequence of confusion are wiser, safer, and more watchful keepers of it, than those who can believe that licentiousness only brings more liberty; even such about democrats as are honest, as some of those who pin their faith on the sleeves of wicked leaders, may be, are dangerous in their principles, and unfit to be intrusted with federal authority. They censure fear and hate our constitution, or, as they will acknowledge, several very important parts of it, and almost all its administration: its entire overthrow so far from dangerous, much less fatal, is only a new shuffling of the pack of cards, a new chance for the people to chuse a form of government, more pure, free and amiable.

This idea is characteristic of the party, and it is not unfair, nor exaggerated in the least, for those now charged with it, maintain with the zeal of sectaries that fact and experiment, no one can say how many times repeated in France, have proved—nay, more have made it an article of the political gospel, that revolution and liberty are synonymous terms. The question is seriously repeated, are such men proper to be chosen to office, at any time, when their electors do not wish for a revolution.

"You are mad! You have not sense enough."

(Digory, in All the World's a Stage.)

MR. FENNO,

It is reported that the supporters of the Aurora from a deficiency in rational correspondents and from innumerable disappointments in the demopolitical line, have been under the necessity of opening a correspondence with one of the democratic residents in the Lunatic Hospital.

I have sent you, from the Aurora, the first number of the Demoniac; and if the future numbers should be written with equal spirit, they are at your service.

A. B.

THE DEMONIAK—No. 1.

Contrast the boasted prosperity, blasphemy in contempt of truth! so loudly and daringly vociferated by the Executive of the United States, and reverberated by Congress; by the Executives of the states and re-echoed by their legislatures, with existing truths glaring as a summer's sun, with the loudly crying facts. Our commerce and navigation prostrate at the feet of British despotism. Our seamen in chains or under arms against the advocates of the rights of man, their muscles contorted and sinking under the British lash, our merchants robbed of their merchandize—crushing in ruin every sea port town in the union; and in their ruin involving thousands of their unsuspecting fellow-citizens! This is prosperity with a witness. Our apparent prosperity alas! has been the result of our fictitious credit of funding and banking systems, and withal rising out of the miseries, the imperious necessities and wants of a sister republic, who raised America into existence among the nations of the earth struggling for freedom with the combined despots of Europe. Is this the prosperity of which Americans should exultingly boast? God forbid. And this apparent prosperity is impudently ascribed too, to the 6 years glorious Washington administration.

BY THIS DAY'S MAILS.

NEW-YORK, December 17.

We learn that Robert Troup, Esq. is appointed judge of this district, in the room of John Lawrence, Esq. lately chosen to represent this state in the Senate of the United States.

SALEM, December 9.

Release of American Seamen.

Capt. Elias Grant arrived since our last in 29 days from Martinique and St. Bartholomews. At Fort Royal, capt. Grant saw Mr. Talbot, agent of the United States for obtaining the release of American Seamen from on board British vessels of

war, who informed him, that he had procured the release of several, some of whom capt. G. saw.—Mr. Talbot appeared satisfied with the conduct of the British commanders, as far as he had seen, in delivering them up, and declared that he had not made a single application that had been refused. A Stephen Croel, of Long-Island, state of New-York, who had been discharged from on board a vessel of war, came on board capt. Grant at Fort-Royal, but was shortly after taken sick and died. Captain G. saw his discharge, and certificate for pay while on board the ship.

While capt. G. lay at Fort-Royal, several carts arrived with prisoners from Guadaloupe—one of the prisoners with whom capt. G. conversed, said that of about 1900 that had been taken by the French, only 500 were then alive—the rest died in the French prisons in Guadaloupe.

The fleet that we have had accounts of sailing from Martinique, had returned without performing any exploits whatever.

[The friends of the above deceased S. Croel, by applying to capt. Grant may receive the certificate entitling him to his wages.]

GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES MARINE LIST.

PHILADELPHIA, December 19.

ARRIVED. Days.

ARRIVED. Days.

Brig Florida, Hoare, St. Domingo 42

Livinia, Caffin, Martinique 35

Sloop Driver Paddock, Richmond 7

Salem, Watson, New-York 7

CLEARED.

Ship Wilmington, Hillman, Amsterdam

Brig West-Indian, Charlton, Hamburg

Sch'r Eagle, Hall, St Thomas

Antelope, Wilson, Norfolk

Ship Ann & Mary, Billis of Philadelphia is arrived at Charleston from Hamburg.

Pantheon,

AND RICKETTS' AMPHITHEATRE.

MR. RICKETTS respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Philadelphia, that from the Theatre having been originally opened, (as he has been informed) on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, wishing to avoid the least appearance of opposition to what he imagined to be the wishes of the public, during the time the Theatre might be open, determined to perform on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, tho' the Thursday evening has generally proved unprofitable. The Managers of the Theatre, having resolved to play on the Saturday evening, in addition to their other nights—Mr. Ricketts thinks it but a duty he owes to himself, now to alter the nights of his performance, to Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday evenings, so long as the Theatre shall be opened on the Saturday. In this conduct he flatters himself, he shall meet with the same approbation and liberality, he has hitherto been honored; as he pledges himself to the public to resume his usual nights, so soon as the Managers of the other Theatre cease to invade what he thinks his right.

This present Evening, Monday, December 19.

Will be presented, the following entertainments.

HORSEMANSHIP.

A Musical Entertainment, Called,

THE PURSE, OR BENEVOLENT TAR.

A comic ballet dance (under the direction of Mr. Durang,) called THE COUNTRY FAULX, OR MERRY HAY MAKERS.—The whole to conclude with the Grand Serpentine Pantomime (under the direction of Messrs. Sully and Spinacuta) of

OSCAR AND MALVINA,

Or, The Hall of FINGAL.

Doors to open at 5, and the Performances to commence at a quarter after 6 o'clock.

The days of performances, to be Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday.

On WEDNESDAY MORNING will be Published,

PORCUPINE'S

POLITICAL CENSOR,

For NOVEMBER, 1796.

CONTAINING

OBSERVATIONS

On the Insolent and Seditious Notes,

(Attacking the sovereignty and independence of the United States)

Communicated to the People, by the late French minister, ADET.

December 19.

* 1W

For Sale,

AN ELEGANT PHAETON, almost new, with plated Harness equally new; and also a Pair of handsome CARRIAGE HORSES, warranted good and found. The whole to be seen at the Indian Queen, in Fourth Street; for terms, apply to THOMAS McC. KLANE.

December 19.

* 3

Territory of the United States, N. W. of the Ohio

TURNER } Foreign attachment.

PARKER. }

Notice is hereby given,

To JOSEPH PARKER, late of Kaskaskia in the (now) county of Randolph, in the Territory aforesaid, Merchant, that in pursuance of the laws of the Territory in that case provided, a foreign attachment hath issued out of the county court of common pleas of the said county, against the lands and tenements, goods, chattels and effects, rights and credits of the said Joseph Parker, at the suit of George Turner, Esquire; and that unless the said Joseph Parker appear by himself, or Attorney, to give special bail to such suit, judgment by default will be entered against him, at the court to be held in and for the said county, next, after the expiration of twelve months from this date; and the estate or estates so attached, will be sold for the satisfaction of all creditors, who shall appear for that purpose. Dated at Kaskaskia, aforesaid, this twenty-ninth of March, 1796.

d JOHN RICE JONES, Attorney for Plaintiff.

INSURANCE COMPANY of the State of

Pennsylvania.

THE Stockholders are hereby notified, that an election for thirteen Directors to serve for one year, will be held at the Company's Office, on Monday the 9th January next, at 11 o'clock.—And agreeably to the act of incorporation a statement of the affairs of the company, will then be laid before them.

SAMUEL W. FISHER, Sec'y.

Philadelphia, December 19, 1796. d 19th Jan.

Just Arrived,

In the ship Dispatch, Captain Morton, from Havre; de-Grace, and for sale by

Isaac Snowden, jun. No. 141,

SOUTH SECOND STREET.

An invoice of Gloves of various kinds, Men's White Silk Hosiery, Black and White Laces, and a few pieces of Black Silk.

December 2.

5XV.

FOR SALE,
A PLANTATION,
ABOUT 12 miles from this City, situate in Abington Township, Montgomery County; containing 70 acres, a new stone house, two stories high, 2 rooms on a floor, fire places in each, a stone kitchen and stone spring house, over an excellent spring of water, a barn, stable, sheds, barracks, &c. A large apple orchard, and a variety of other fruit, about 12 acres of good meadow well watered, and wood sufficient for fire, and fencing the place. Possession may be had the 1st of April next. Property in this City will be taken in exchange. Enquire at No. 37, Arch-Street.
Philadelphia, September 13, 1796. tttf

TO BE SOLD,
A LEASE for seven years, from the 25th March next, in that capital and beautiful FARM, called
PROSPECT-HILL,
Situated within one quarter of a mile from the Brandywine Mills, and half a mile from the borough of Wilmington. The dwelling house is built of stone, two stories high, gently finished, and contains four handsome rooms on a floor, besides an entry, with capital garrets, and convenient cellars. It is generally thought to command the most agreeable prospect of the Delaware, from the source of that river to the Cape. This prospect is greatly embellished by a full view of a vast body of meadow, through which the Christians and Brandywine creeks are seen winding in beautiful meanders. Near the house are a Kitchen, a spacious stone stable and hay loft, a barn, a carriage house, milk-house, &c. and a well of as pure water as any on the continent. The garden contains an acre and quarter of land, abounding with fruit, and particularly with peach trees, of the very best kind, brought from Maryland, and in full bearing. There is, moreover, on the place, a young apple orchard beginning to bear, and several old trees that produce abundantly, besides cherry and other ornamental trees, in great numbers. The farm consists of near sixty acres of land, of good quality, and clear of incumbrances, except taxes, twenty of which are now in excellent clover and timothy, and ten more will be ready for sowing next spring. A residence of nearly 8 years has convinced the subscriber that the situation is remarkably healthy. The great post road from Philadelphia to the Southward runs within seventy yards of the house. In a word, the beauties and convenience of this situation cannot be enumerated in an advertisement, and when examined, will probably command the attention of any person who is desirous of living at one of the most elegant country seats on the continent. The purchaser may enter on the premises next spring, or perhaps, this fall, if application be immediately made to Doctor NICHOLAS WAY, in Philadelphia, to Doctor WHARTON, on the premises, or, in his absence, to Mr. GEORGE TRUITT, in Wilmington.
A quantity of excellent Hay, Grain in the ground, some Stock, &c. may be had by the purchaser at the time of sale.
Nov. 7. codf

James McAlpin, Taylor,
No. 3, South Fourth-Street,
RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to his Friends and the Public for their liberal encouragement, and begs leave to solicit a continuance of their favors. He has on hand an extensive assortment of the
Most Fashionable GOODS,
And of the best quality, suitable for the season. At this shop Gentlemen can be furnished with the best materials, and have them made up in the neatest and most fashionable manner, and on the shortest notice. He will thankfully receive any orders, and pay a prompt and punctual attention to them.
November 10. ws

The Elephant
IS RETURNED FROM BALTIMORE.
THE public are respectfully informed, that this animal is to be seen every day, from 8 o'clock in the morning till sun down, in Market-street, No. 106, south side, between Third and Fourth-Streets.
Admittance a quarter of a dollar, that every citizen may see him.
At the request of many persons it will be exhibited on evenings from five to eight o'clock, at half a dollar each.—The room will be well lighted.
November 7.

Treasury of the United States.
NOTICE is hereby given to all persons who are or may be Creditors of the United States, for any sums of the Funded Debt, or Stock, bearing a present interest of six per centum per annum.
1st, That pursuant to an Act of Congress passed on the 28th day of April, 1796, intituled an act in addition to an act, intituled "An act making further provision for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt," the said debt or Stock will be reimbursed and paid in manner following, to wit: "First, by dividends to be made on the last days of March, June and September for the present year, and from the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, to the year one thousand eight hundred & eighteen inclusive, at the rate of one and one half per centum upon the original capital." "Secondly, by dividends to be made on the last day of December for the present year, and from the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, to the year one thousand eight hundred and seventeen inclusive, at the rate of three and one half per centum upon the original capital; and by a dividend to be made on the last day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, of such sum, as will be then adequate, according to the contract, for the final redemption of the said Stock."

2d. All distinction between payments on account of interest and Principal being thus abolished by the establishing of the permanent rule of reimbursement above described, it has become necessary to vary accordingly the powers of attorney for receiving dividends; the public creditors will therefore observe that the following form established for all powers of attorney which may be granted after the due promulgation of this notice, viz.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that I, _____ of _____ do make, constitute and appoint _____ my true and lawful Attorney, for me, and in my name, to receive the dividends which are, or shall be payable according to law, on the (here describing the Stock) standing in my name in the books of (here describing the books of the Treasury or the Commissioner of Loans, where the Stock is credited) from (here insert the commencement and expiration of time for which the power of attorney is to continue) with power also an attorney or attorneys under him, for that purpose to make and substitute, and to do all lawful acts requisite for effecting the premises, hereby ratifying and confirming all that my said Attorney or his substitute, shall lawfully do, by virtue hereof.
In Witness whereof, I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal this _____ day of _____ in the year _____
Sealed and Delivered in presence of _____
BE IT KNOWN, that on the _____ day of _____ before me personally came _____ within named and acknowledged the above letter of attorney to be his act and deed.
In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and official Seal the day and year last aforesaid.
Given under my Hand at Philadelphia, this twentieth day of July 1796, pursuant to directions from the Secretary of the Treasury.
SAMUEL MEREDITH,
Treasurer of the United States.
July 23. ws

The Partnership between
Israel Whelen and Joseph J. Miller,
Trading under the firm of Whelen & Miller, was dissolved, by articles of agreement, on the 17th day of February last; but the said Joseph had a right, by the said articles, to use the name of the firm for a certain time, which has now expired, and of which this public notice is given.
All persons indebted to the said co-partnership will please to make payment to Joseph J. Miller, to enable him to adjust and discharge the debts due from the company.

Israel Whelen,
Joseph J. Miller.
Philadelphia, December 16, 1796. 17*36
Horses taken in,
For the Winter Season,
And fed on clover hay at the Subscribers place, 12 miles on the Bristol Road, where good stabling is provided, and great care will be taken of them.
William Bell.
Nov. 23. mwfwmhbf.

Bank of North America.
THE STOCKHOLDERS are hereby notified that an election for twelve Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the Bank on Monday the 9th of January at ten o'clock.

RICHARD WELLS, Cashier.
Dec. 6. 1796.

Lottery and Broker's Office,
No. 64, South SECOND STREET.

TICKETS in the Canal Lottery, No. 2, for sale—a Check Book for examination—and prizes paid in the late lottery.
Check Books kept for examination and registering, for the City of Washington, No. 2, and Patteron Lotteries, both of which are now drawing—information where tickets are to be had, and prizes exchanged for undrawn tickets. A complete list of all the prizes in the late Newport Long-Wharf, Hotel and Public School Lottery, for examination.
The subscriber solicits the application of the public and his friends, who wish to purchase or sell Bank Stock, Certificates, Bills of Exchange or Notes, Houses, Lands, &c. or to obtain money on deposit of property.
* Also Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery for sale at Ten Dollars each, which will be drawn early in the Spring.

Wm. Blackburn.
Philadelphia, August 18, 1796. mth

Brokers Office, and
COMMISSION STORE.

No. 63 South Third Street, opposite the national new Bank. SAMUEL M. FRAUNCES and JOHN VAN REED, have entered into co-partnership, under the firm of FRAUNCES & VAN REED, in the business of Brokers, Conveyancers and Commission merchants. They buy and sell on commission every species of Stock, notes of hand, bills of exchange, houses and lands, &c.
Money procured on deposits, &c. &c. all kinds of writings in the conveying line, done with neatness and dispatch; accounts adjusted, and books settled, in the most correct manner. Constant attendance will be given. They solicit a share of the public favor; they are determined to endeavor to deserve it.

N. B. The utmost secrecy observed.
SAMUEL M. FRAUNCES,
JOHN VAN REED.
Philad. August 27, 1796. m&wtf

City of Washington.

SCHEME of the LOTTERY, No. II,
FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE
FEDERAL CITY.

A magnificent } 20,000 dollars, & } 50,000
dwelling-house, } cash 30,000, are }
1 ditto 15,000 & cash 25,000 40,000
1 ditto 15,000 & cash 15,000 30,000
1 ditto 10,000 & cash 10,000 20,000
1 ditto 5,000 & cash 5,000 10,000
1 ditto 5,000 & cash 5,000 10,000
1 cash prize of 10,000
2 do. 5,000 each, are 10,000
10 do. 1,000 - - - 10,000
20 do. 500 - - - 10,000
40 do. 100 - - - 10,000
200 do. 50 - - - 10,000
400 do. 25 - - - 10,000
1,000 do. 20 - - - 20,000
15,000 do. 10 - - - 150,000

16,739 Prizes.
33,261 Blanks.
50,000 Tickets, at Eight Dollars, 400,000

N. B. To favour those who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE.

And approved notes, securing payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not less than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Washington. Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; for these drawings it is proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner described in the scheme for the Hotel Lottery. A net deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the necessary expenses of printing, &c. and the surplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National University, to be erected within the city of Washington.

The Drawing will commence as soon as the tickets are sold. The money prizes will be payable in thirty days after it is finished; and any prizes for which fortunate numbers are not produced within twelve months after the drawing is closed, are to be considered as given towards the fund for the University; it being determined to settle the whole business in a year from the ending of the drawing, and to take up the bonds given as security.

The real securities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the President and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.

The twenty four gentlemen who by appointment of the late Commissioners assisted in the management of the Hotel Lottery are requested to undertake this arduous task a second time on behalf of the public; a sufficient number of these having kindly accepted, it is hoped that the friends to a National University and the other federal objects may continue to favor the design.

By accounts received from the different parts of the Continent as well as from Europe, where the tickets have been sent for sale, the public are assured that the drawing will speedily commence, and that the care and caution unavoidably necessary to insure a safe disposal of the tickets, has rendered the short suspension indispensable.

SAMUEL BLODGET.
* Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James Well & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boston; of John Hopkins, Richmond; and of Richard Wells Cooper's Ferry.

SALT PETRE.

A large quantity of Double-Refined Salt Petre for sale at No. 25, South Third-Street.
November 5.

Washington Canal Lottery,
No. 1.

WHEREAS the State of Maryland has authorized the undersigned, to raise twenty-six thousand, two hundred, and fifty dollars, for the purpose of cutting a Canal through the City of Washington, from the Potomac to the Eastern Branch Harbours.

The following is the SCHEME of No. 1.
Viz. 1 Prize of 20,000 dollars, 20,000
1 ditto 10,000 10,000
7 last drawn } 5,000 35,000
Tickets, each }
6 ditto 1,000 6,000
10 ditto 400 4,000
20 ditto 100 2,000
55 ditto 50 2,750
5750 ditto 12 69,008
To be raised for the Canal, 26,250
5850 Prizes, 175,000
11650 Blanks, not two to a prize.

17500 Tickets, at Ten Dollars, - 175,000
The Commissioners have taken the Securities required by the aforesaid act for the punctual payment of the prizes.

The drawing of this Lottery will commence, without delay, as soon as the Tickets are sold, of which timely notice will be given.

Such prizes as are not demanded in six months after the drawing is finished, shall be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the Canal, and appropriated accordingly.
(Signed) NOTLEY YOUNG,
DANIEL CARROLL, of D.
LEWIS DEBLOIS,
GEORGE WALKER,
WM. M. DUNCANSON,
THOMAS LAW,
JAMES BARRY.

City of Washington, Feb. 11. \$

Pateron Lottery.

FOR raising fifteen hundred and sixty-seven dollars and fifty cents, by a deduction of fifteen per cent from the prizes, and not two blanks to a prize. viz.

1 Prize of 5000 dollars, 5000
1 ditto 1000 1000
1 ditto 500 500
5 ditto 200 1000
20 ditto 100 2000
99 ditto 50 4950
200 ditto 25 5000
2000 ditto 10 20,000
5 Last drawn numbers of 1000 dollars each, 5000

2332 Prizes. 44,450
4018 Blanks.

6350 Tickets at Seven Dollars each, 44,450
By order of the Directors of the Society for establishing Useful Manufactures, the superintendents of the Pateron Lottery have requested the Managers to offer the foregoing Scheme to the public, and have directed them to refund the money to those persons who have purchased in the former Lottery, or exchange the tickets for tickets in this Lottery.

The Lottery has actually commenced drawing, and will continue until finished. A list of the Blanks and Prizes may be seen at the office of William Blackburn, No. 64 South Second Street, who will give information where tickets may be procured.

Dated this 17th day of June, 1796.

J. N. CUMMING,
JACOB R. HARDENBERG, } Managers.
JONATHAN RHEA,
STATE OF THE WHEEL.

1 Prize of 5000 - - - 5000
1 ditto 1000 - - - 1000
1 ditto 500 - - - 500
5 ditto 200 - - - 1000
20 ditto 100 - - - 2000
90 ditto 50 - - - 4500
165 ditto 25 - - - 4125
The five last drawn tickets, 1000 each, 5000
Being all the valuable prizes, besides a full proportion of the 10 dollars.

As the Lottery is considerably more than one third drawn, the value of the undrawn tickets is greatly increased, and it is worth the notice of those who hold tickets in the old scheme, that they can exchange their tickets for those in the above, if they apply soon, and at a moderate advance considering the now real value of an undrawn ticket.

The tickets being nearly all sold, the drawing in future will be oftener, and the Lottery soon finished.
November 12. mws

By Authority.

Schuylkill Bridge Lottery.

Sold by WILLIAM BLACKBURN, No. 64, South Second-Street.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

For raising Sixty Thousand Dollars, agreeably to an Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, passed during the last session, for building a Stone Bridge over the River Schuylkill, at the Borough of Reading, in the County of Berks.

1 Prize of 20,000 Dollars - - - 20,000
1 do. of 10,000 do. - - - 10,000
3 do. of 5,000 do. - - - 15,000
4 do. of 2,000 do. - - - 8,000
20 do. of 1,000 do. - - - 20,000
39 do. of 500 do. - - - 19,500
80 do. of 200 do. - - - 16,000
200 do. of 100 do. - - - 20,000
300 do. of 50 do. - - - 15,000
1 do. of 500 do. to be paid the possessor for of the first drawn no. 500
5 do. of 3,000 do. to be paid possessor of the five last drawn nos 15,000
9,400 do. of 15 do. - - - 141,000
10,054 Prizes 300,000
10,046 Blanks

30,000 Tickets at Ten Dollars 300,000
All Prizes shall be paid fifteen days after the drawing is finished, upon the demand of a possessor of a fortunate ticket, subject to a deduction of twenty per cent. The Drawing will commence as soon as the Tickets are disposed of, or perhaps sooner, of which public notice will be given.

Philip Miller, Peter Kerjner, William Wilman, Joseph Hofer, James Diemer, Thomas Dundas, James May, John Otto, John Keim, Daniel Graeff, Sebastian Miller, COMMISSIONERS.

Reading, May the 9th, 1796.
Tickets in the Canal Lottery, No. 2, to be had at the above office, where the earliest information of the drawing of the Washington No. 2, and Pateron Lotteries, are received, and check books for examination and registering are kept.

October 7. 22wif

Le Breton,
SURGEON-DENTIST.

Pupil of the celebrated Mr. Dubois, late Dentist to the King and Royal Family of France, member of the College and Academy of Surgeons at Paris;

Keeps a complete assortment of every thing necessary to be used for the

Preservation of the Mouth and Teeth.

Patent Mineral Teeth, and Human & Ivory Teeth; Dentifrice in powder; Opiate; excellent Elixir for sweetening the mouth and preserving the teeth—he also furnishes Brushes and soft Sponges.

* He lives in Chestnut-Street, No. 135, above Fourth-Street.
November 26. tts

DANCING SCHOOL.

WILLIAM M'DOUGALL will open his school on Monday the 31st inst. at ten o'clock in the morning, at his
Elegant New Ball Rooms,

In Fourth, between Chestnut and Walnut Streets. Hours of tuition for young ladies, from 10 to 1 o'clock on Mondays, Wednesday, and Friday mornings; and for young gentlemen from 6 to 9 o'clock on the evenings of the same days.

In addition to a number of new cotillions, he means to introduce a variety of Scotch Reels.
Note. The first practising ball to be on Tuesday evening, the first of November, and to be continued every Tuesday, during the season.

For terms, &c. enquire at his house, No. 134, Market-Street.
Oct. 17. thf

A Manufactory FOR SALE.

A Valuable SOAP and CANDLE Manufactory, situate in a convenient part of the city; the works almost new, on an entirely original construction, and built of the best materials, and may be let to work immediately. Persons who wish to purchase, are requested to apply at No. 273, South Second Street.
September 13. ttf

Twenty Guineas Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 23d October, a Dark MELATTO BOY, named MOSES; 21 years old; about 5 feet 8 inches high; had on a mixed green coat, with a green velvet cape and oval yellow buttons; a striped vest; a pair of dark spotted pantaloons, and whole boots much worn. It is probable he may change his name and dress. He has been accustomed to driving a carriage, and waiting. The above reward will be paid for securing him so that the subscriber may get him again, and if brought home all reasonable charges paid by Robins Chamberlaine.

Easton, Maryland, Nov. 10. 14 m&zwif

SAMUEL RICHARDET

RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentlemen Merchants, that he has this day opened the CITY TAVERN and MERCHANTS COFFEE HOUSE in the city of Philadelphia.

The Subscription Room will be furnished with all the daily papers published in Philadelphia, New-York, Boston, Baltimore, together with those of the principal commercial cities of Europe.—They will be regularly filed and none permitted to be taken away on any account.

Tea, Coffee, Soups, Jellies, Ice Creams, and a variety of French Liquors; together with the usual refreshments, will at all times be procured at the bar.

Gentlemen may depend on being accommodated with the choicest of Wines, Spirituous Liquors, and the most approved Malt Liquors from London and other breweries.

The Larder will be supplied with the prime and earliest productions of the Season.

Large and small Parties, or single Gentlemen, may be accommodated with Breakfasts, Dinners, or Suppers, at hours most convenient to themselves—a cold Collation is regularly kept for convenience, the Bill of Fare to be had at the bar.

The Lodging Rooms will be completely furnished, and the utmost attention paid to cleanliness, and every other requisite.

SAMUEL RICHARDET will be happy to receive, and execute the commands of his Friends, and the Public at large; and with gratitude for their favours, he pledges himself that nothing on his part shall be wanting to preserve that patronage with which he has been so distinguishedly honored.

Philadelphia, April 19. mwf

Treasury Department,

September 28, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury until the expiration of the first day of March next ensuing, for the supply of all rations which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of June, 1797, to the thirty-first day of May, 1798, both days inclusive, at the places and within the districts hereafter mentioned, viz. At Oswego; at Niagara; at Piquette; at Sandusky Lake, and on Sandusky River; at Detroit; at Michilimackinac; at Fort-Franklin; at Pittsburgh; at Cincinnati; at Fort-Hamilton; at Fort St. Clair; at Fort-Jefferson; at Greenville; at Piquette Town and Laramie Store; at Fort Adams; at Fort Wayne; at Fort Defiance; at any place below Fort Defiance on the Miami River to Lake Erie; at Fort Steuben; at Fort Mifflin; at any place from Fort Mifflin to the south boundary of the United States on the river Mississippi; at Fort Knox; at Oustatanpa.

If supplies shall be required for any posts or places not mentioned in this notice, all such supplies shall be furnished at prices proportioned to those to be paid at the posts before recited, or as may be hereafter agreed on between the United States and the Contractor.

The rations to be supplied are to consist of the following articles, viz.

One pound two ounces of bread or flour.
One pound two ounces of beef, or fourteen ounces of pork or bacon.

Half a gill of rum, brandy or whiskey.

One quart and half a pint of salt.

Two quarts of Vinegar,

Two pounds of Soap,

One pound of Candles,

The rations are to be furnished in such quantities, as that there shall at all times during the said term, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit, Niagara, and Oswego, for the term of six months in advance, and at each of the other posts, for the term of at least three months in advance, in good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is to be understood, that the Contractor is to be at the expense and risk of insuring the supplies to the troops at each post, and that all losses sustained by the depositions of an enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid for at the price of the articles captured or destroyed, on the depositions of two or more persons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, ascertaining the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,

Secretary of the Treasury.

PRINTED BY JOHN FENNO,

—No. 119—

CHESTNUT-STREET.

[Price Eight Dollars per Annum.]